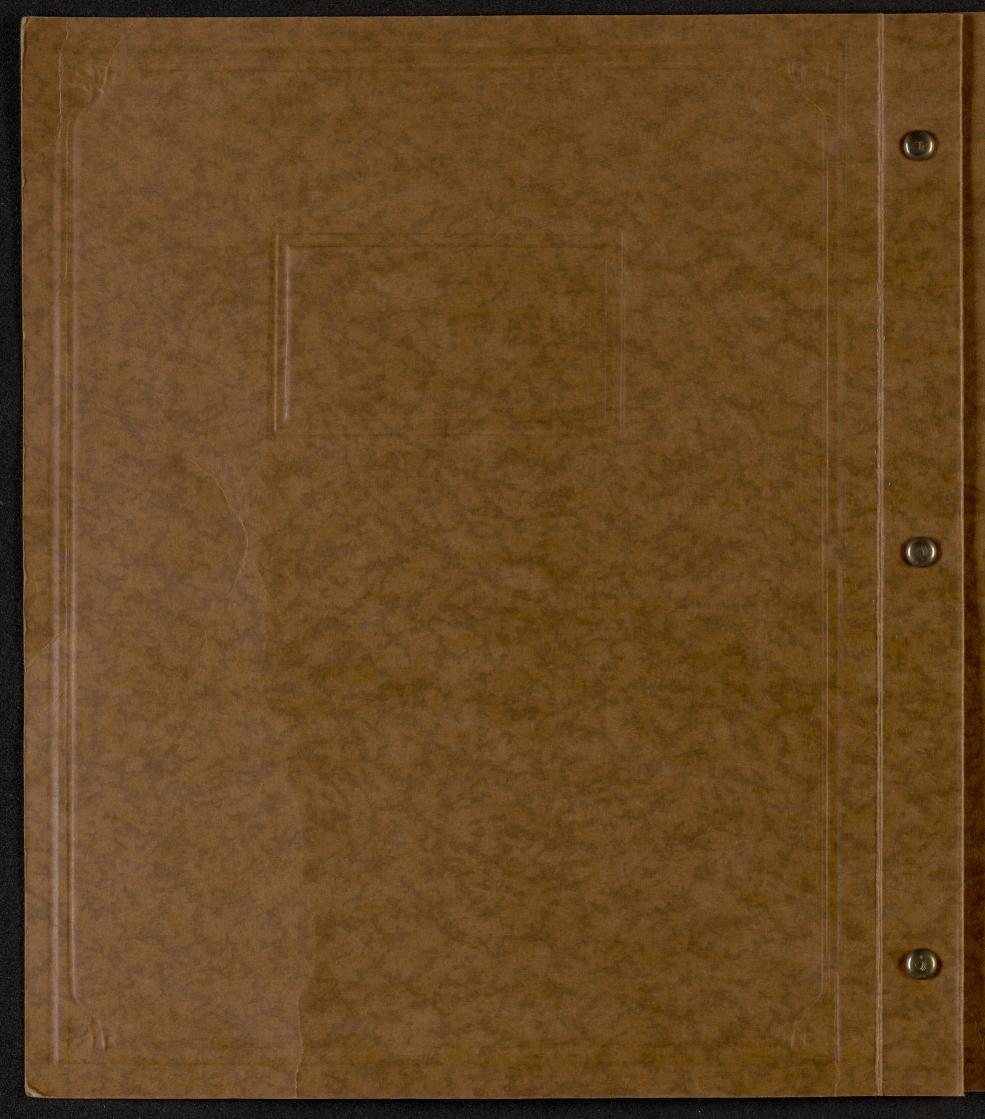
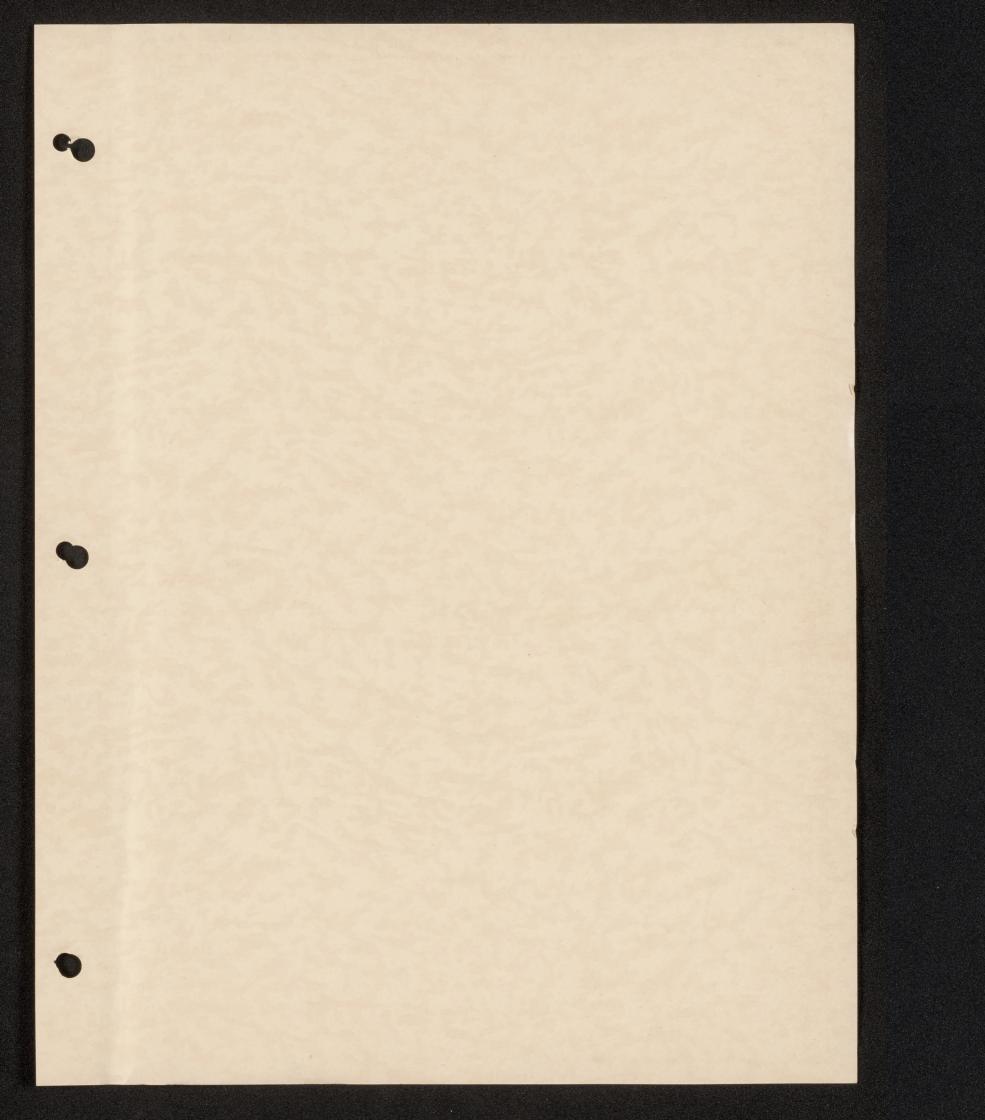
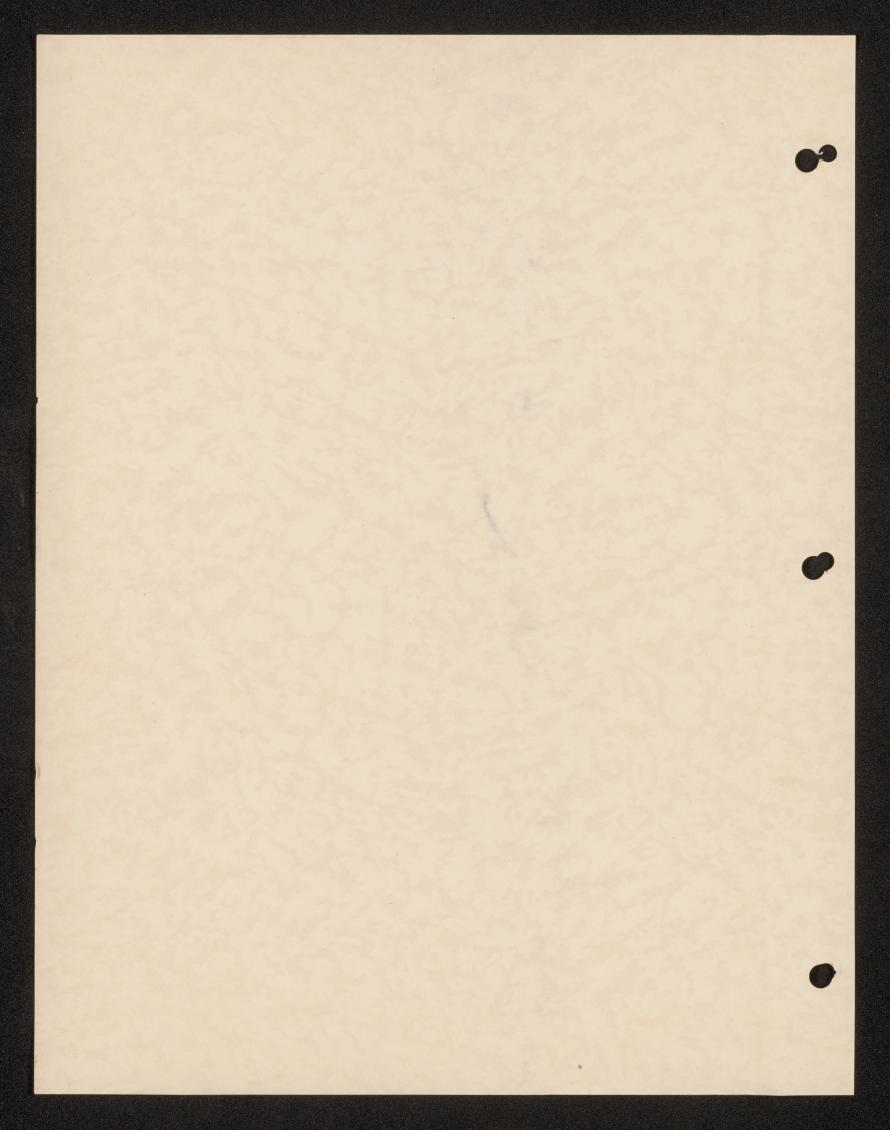
POWER AND INDUSTRY
CITY OF LOS ANGELES & VICINITY

Manufacturing Centers Adjacent
To Fertile Acres
By E. F. Scattergood
August 7, 1933







POWER AND INDUSTRY CITY OF LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY Manufacturing Centers Adjacent To Fertile Acres By E. F. Scattergood August 7, 1933 The attached map shows five independent Manufacturing centers established since 1916 in Los Angeles City and vicinity, in the midst of fertile agricultural areas shown in green. Thousands of small homes supplied with electric and telephone service, exist in these areas. In the San Fernando Valley alone intermingled with thousands of small garden farms and orchards are 8000 subsistence homesteads and favorable opportunities for many times that number. Here is a successful demonstration of the ideas of President Roosevelt and his Administration which may be multiplied with the co-operation of the Federal Government. The Los Angeles aqueduct conveying water from the Owens River water shed to the City a distance of 250 miles was placed in operation in 1912. The first block of cheap hydro-electric power was developed and delivered in the City in April 1917 by the Municipal Bureau of Power and Light corresponding to the Municipal Bureau of Water Works and Supply which has control of the City's Water system. Low Power Rates and Industry. Electric rates established by the Bureau of Power and Light for service to the City and its inhabitants for all purposes resulted in bringing the first important Manufacturing Industries

into the Los Angeles area in 1917, the Good Year Tire and Rubber Company, Los Angeles Branch, being the first.

Prior to the establishment of the City's Owens River joint
Water and Power Project the agricultural lands about Los Angeles
were still mostly in large holdings and resultant from Spanish
grants and a large proportion of the City's population was without
means of livlihood. The idea of establishing manufacturing centers
in the midst of fertile plains and valley's in and about Los Angeles
was conceived and urged by the writer and the Bureau of Power and
Light was established for that purpose, and for the purpose of
lowering rates for domestic service and public lighting.

The gross production of Manufacturing plants in Los Angeles Metropolitan area 1916-'17 was \$167,000,000 and for 1926-'27 it was \$1,275,000,000. During that period of ten years including the depression period of 1920 when Los Angeles was known as the "white spot", our people were at work and were contented and happy.

The effect of establishing Manufacturing centers in the midst of fertile acres was to create an industrially and economically balanced community purchasing manufactured products from the outside equal to the citrus fruits and melons shipped and producting the balance of consumed products locally. Such a community is largely self contained and secure against serious results from economic disturbances of a national and international sort. With all sections of our nation thus balanced there could be no serious economic disturbanced of either local or national scope.

Not only reasonable economic security was thus attained but in addition our over population of 1916 was put to work and opportunity provided, through increased activities in factories and in commercial and professional life, for an increase in popu-

lation from 500,000 in 1916 to more than 1,000,000 in ten years. The present serious unemployment problem of Los Angeles is due to the recent influx of several hundred thousand destitute people from other States.

## Large Land Holdings Broken Up.

The demands for food stuffs were greatly increased by the establishment of Industry and opportunity for a growing population, water was available, and electric service at low rates extended to the lands with the result that the economic conditions compelled the breaking up of the large land holdings to the great benefit of the Community.

There has been established thousands of subsistence homes, small and large garden farms and orchards throughout the coastal plain and valley's not occupied by City blocks and Industrial centers.

The availability of electric service at low cost throughout the agricultural areas both within and without the City of Los Angeles, followed by the telephone, has been one essential inducement for the creation of this condition, which has shown practically 100% stability, and such service has raised the standard of living on the farms which makes for permanency and is essential to the permanency of any back to the land movement.

Additional cheap power from the Boulder Canyon followed by the Colorado River metropolitan water will make possible increased centers of Manufacturing, urban developments and possibly 400,000 additional families on subsistence and small garden farms in the area. Known to the Land Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture there is another center of rural homes at El Monte in the area. This is described in a hand book issued by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the San Fernando Valley movement is described

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in a hand book by the Van Nuy's Chamber of Commerce within the City.

### The Accompanying Map.

The accompanying map prepared by the Bureau of Power and Light entitled the "Industrial and Subsistence Map of Los Angeles and Vicinity" has been referred to.

The principal underlying the "Rural Industrial Group" and the back to the farm movement, including the subsistence homestead idea, advocated and fostered by President Roosevelt has been fully demonstrated and its great value to humanity realized during the past sixteen years in the Los Angeles area. All resulting from far-seeing community planning based on the utilization of cheap electric power.

#### Subsistence Farms.

During the last few years of acute unemployment distress the "Unemployment Relief Association" of Los Angeles County, aided by the Bureau of Power and Light in considerable degree, has established 63 subsistence farms operated by the unemployed, usually one member of each family gives two days per week work, and approximately 40,000 families are provided with needed farm products at an almost nominal cost.

This movement has given very material relief to other welfare work and is valuable as an educational movement calulated to create the habit and liking for rural life on the part of large numbers of those thus cared for.

# The Los Angeles Unemployed Problem.

The Problem of the unemployed in Los Angeles is a serious one for the reason that many thousands of practically destitute people have been coming into the County and City from other parts of the country each month for more than two years past.

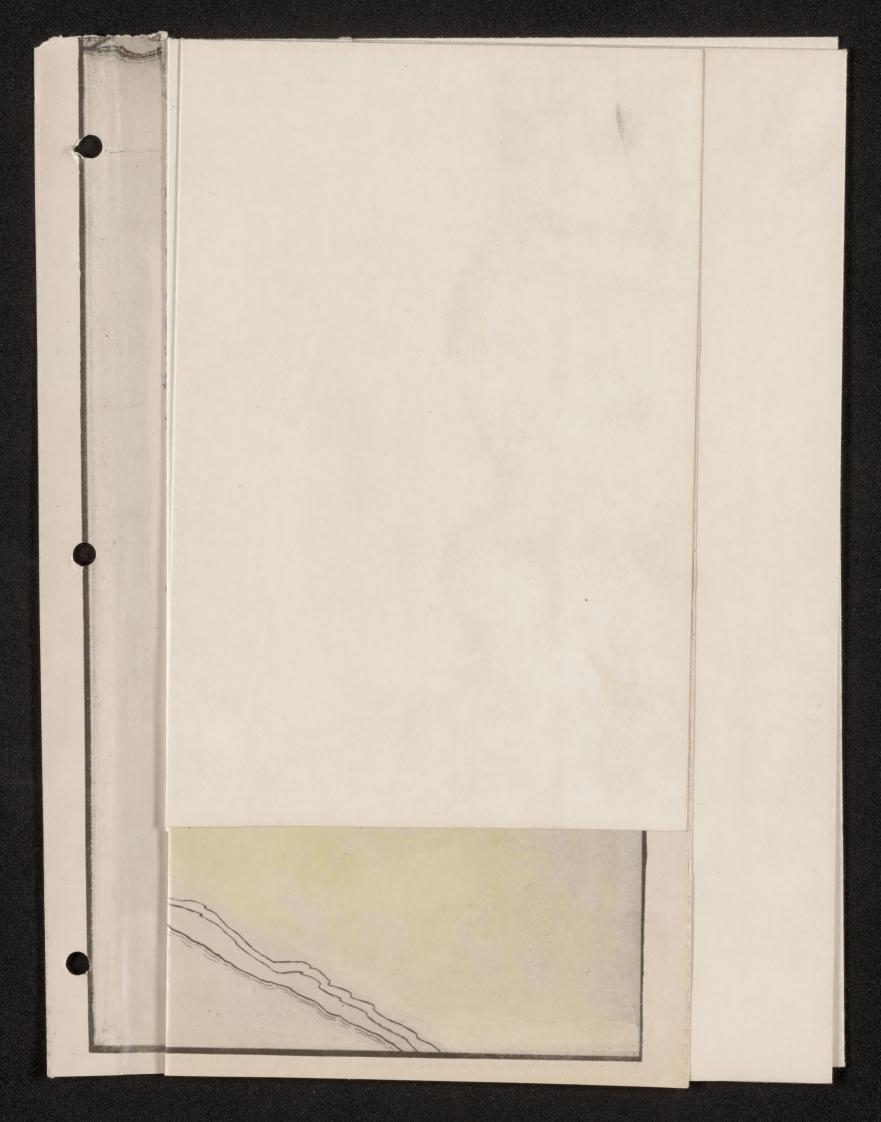
. Ceros agent, onto to grand the state of th arret instancialis de divorg, erece è librar 000, es que entrorque les Particon Deferment Boronia School For example, reports from the County of Los Angeles for the month of June, 1933, showed that there were in the County 119,084 charity welfare cases involving 464,427 persons and in addition, the Community Chest of Los Angeles reports as of June 30, 1933 that it was handling 12,844 families and 1,836 single residents and 20,732 single transients or a total of approximately 72,660 persons. The number of charity cases in the county, therefore, at the end of June, 1933 was estimated at more than 500,000 persons.

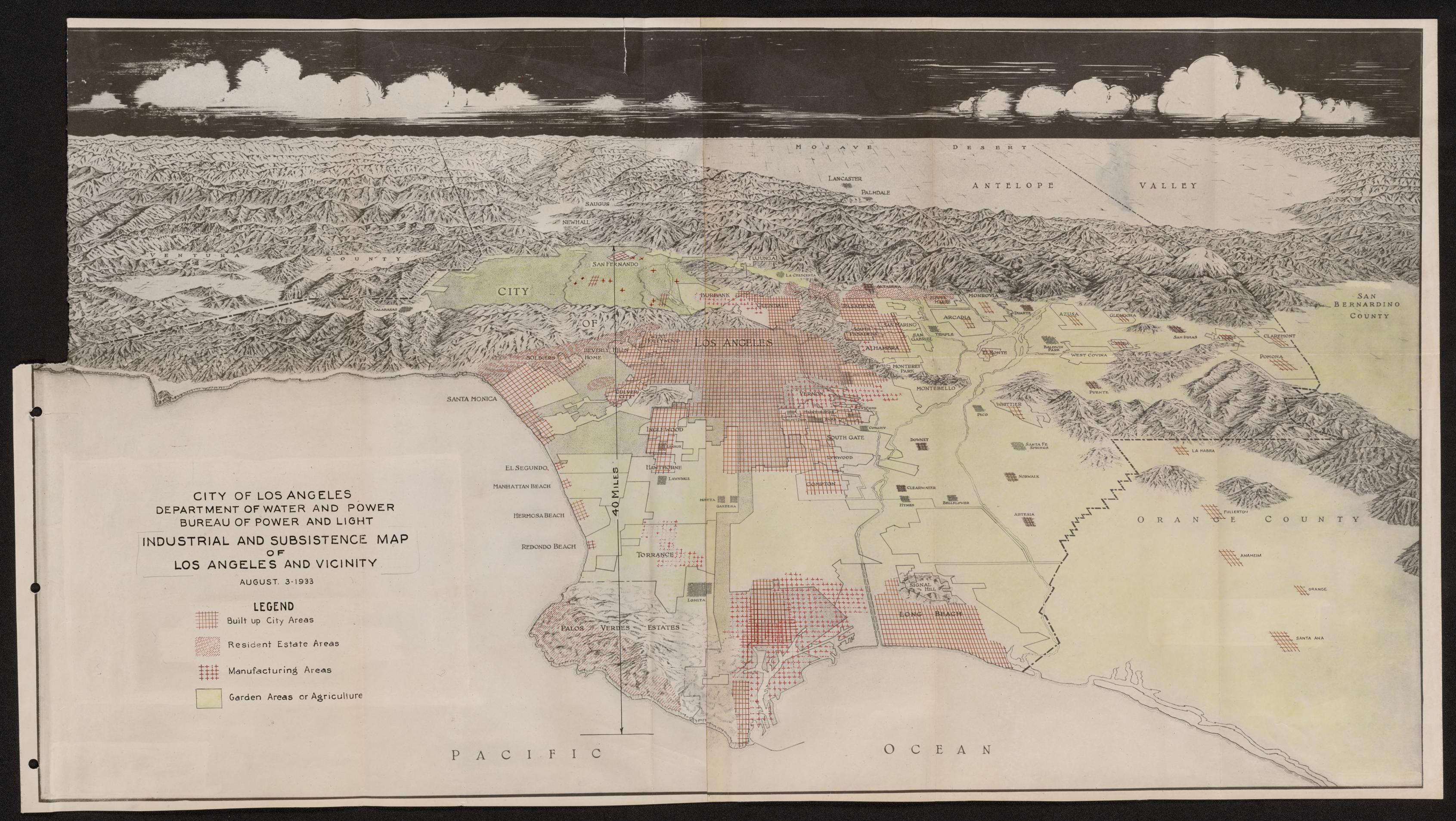
As just stated, the Community Chest as of June 30, 1933 was handling 20,732 single transients and the Municipal Service Bureau reported that there had come into the county in June, 1933 in more or less destitute condition, 6,762 persons. While there may be some duplication between the latter figures, they indicate clearly that in excess of 25,000 destitute persons are coming into the County monthly.

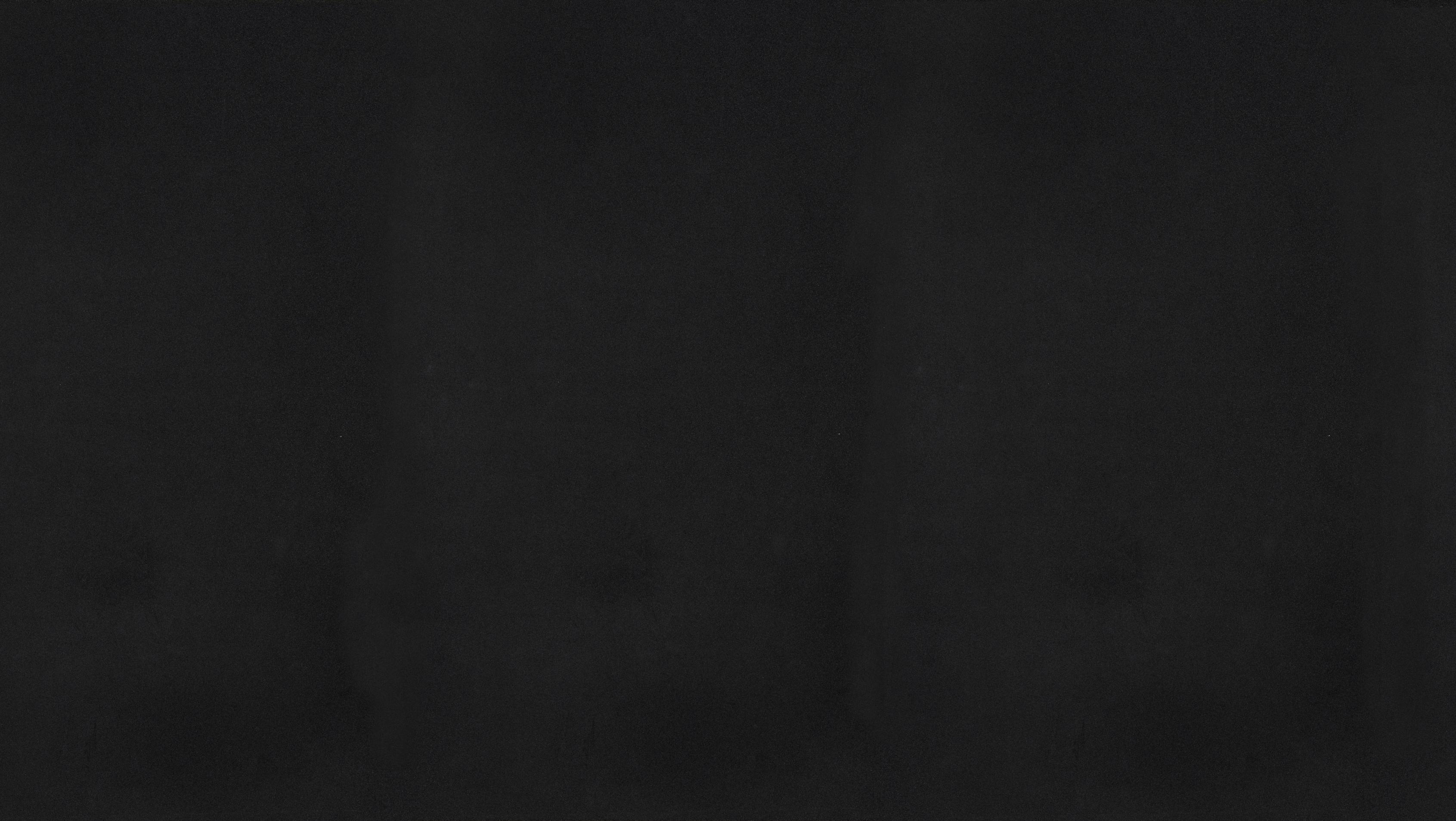
## Land Prices and Present Depression.

The developments herein described have been hampered materially by somewhat speculative land prices resulting from the rapid development itself, but the economic conditions of the last few years have made lands available at prices favorable to continuing the movement with renewed vigor and favorable to the rapid absorption of the 150,000 idle workers in Los Angeles County who have come in from other parts.

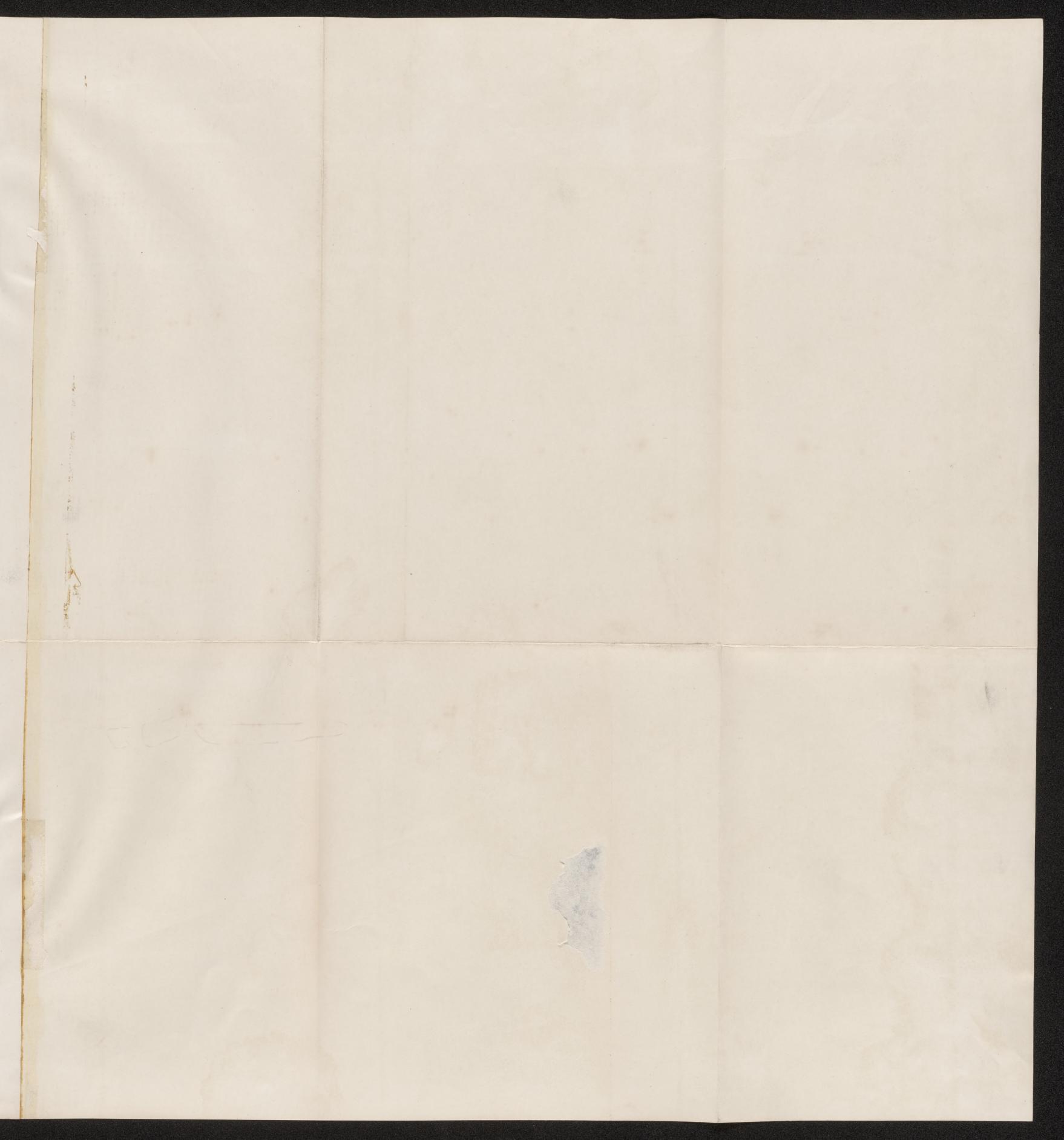
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